

# The Abbeville Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS &c., &c.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

"Let it be instilled into the Hearts of your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—Junius.

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1861.

VOLUME X.—NO. 10.

## THE REBUKE.

To those of our readers who have, around their fireside, one vacant chair—in their house one tenantless cot, we would say, take home the lesson so pathetically expressed in the following beautiful lines:

The infant is sleeping  
He prattles no more;  
The mother is weeping,  
Afflicted and sore;  
The children are crying,  
For "baby is dead."  
The father is sighing  
For one little head.

There is grief in the palace,  
And mourning and woe;  
All, save little Alice,  
Their sorrow to show,  
Her fair cheeks are tearless;  
Her blue eyes are clear;  
And trusting and fearless  
She stands by the bier.

Her voice is unbroken,  
As, lifting her head,  
She turns to the living.  
From one that is dead:  
"Dear mother, you told us  
That God was on high,  
And his arms would enfold us  
Whenever we die."

"And, father, I heard you  
Tell uncle, last night,  
Your child was an angel,  
In raiment of white:  
Then why all this weeping,  
This sorrow and pain?  
Our Willie is sleeping,  
To waken again."

With the voice of a prophet,  
The look of a seer,  
Her words, of rebuking  
Enchain'd every ear;  
The sobs came no longer,  
The eyes knew a balm,  
The parents were stronger,  
The children were calm.

'Neath the shade of the willow  
They laid him to rest,  
The sod for his pillow,  
A rose on his breast:  
And they learn'd from his going  
One lesson of worth—  
There are angels in Heaven,  
And angels on earth.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARK'S Celebrated Female Pills.

### PROTECTED BY PATENT.

BY ROYAL WARRANT. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

### TO MARRIED LADIES

is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. CAUTION—These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1 and 6 postage stamps. General agent for U. S., J. B. Allen, 100 Broadway, New York. Sold in Abbeville by Donald McLaughlin, R. I. Branch, and C. H. Allen, and all Druggists everywhere. Van Schaack & Grierson, Charleston, Wholesale Agents. 7, 131

### IMPORTANT TO PLANTS

## THE RICHMOND FACTORY, Richmond Co., Ga.

CONTINUES to manufacture WOOLLEN CLOTH at 124 cents per yard for Plain and 16 for Twill—finding every material except the Wool. The extensive and constantly increasing patronage the Factory has enjoyed for years past, assure the Proprietors that the article of Winter Clothing for Negroes, made by them, has not been surpassed by any Cloth made North or South.

Recent extensive improvements, and others now being erected, enable us to keep up the standard of the Goods, and to secure an early delivery.

Planters, or others, who may wish to send us Wool to be made into Cloth, can send it dirty or clean—if washed it should be done in cold water, and done thoroughly. If sent dirty, charge half cent per yard for washing. Dirty wool is not objectionable—the burs are removed by machinery. THE NAME OF THE OWNER SHOULD BE MARKED UPON EVERY PACKAGE SENT.

Wool sent by Railroad in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, or South Carolina, to the Augusta Depot, with OWNER'S NAME and "Richmond Factory" marked upon it, will be regularly and promptly received, and the Cloth, when made, returned to the point directed. Each parcel is made up in the turn received.

Wool especially urged upon patrons: the great necessity of sending in the Wool at season. If this rule is followed, the parties will be sure of having the Cloth in ample time.

All instructions to Messrs. FLEMING & HOWLAND, our Agents in Augusta, Ga. A. JOHNSTON, President Richmond Factory. March 29, 1861, 64.

## SALT! SALT!

SEVENTY FIVE SACKS, SALT, for Sale by Cash. AGNEW, McDONALD & CO.

## THE ITALIAN PAINTER.

In years gone by a young artist, who had made himself a name in Rome, by the exercise of extraordinary genius in the pursuit of his loved art, and whose pictures were noted for their strange fidelity and wonderful truthfulness to nature, was waited upon in his studio by an agent of the pope, who ordered the artist to paint, immediately, a picture of the crucifixion, as large as life, which was to be placed in the cathedral. Feeling honored by the commission, the artist was less incited to perform the task that was offered as a compensation, than by the desire to improve so unusual an opportunity to render himself, if successful, famous and honored.

After a careful study of the subject, the drawings were made, the canvas stretched in frame, and other necessary preliminaries attended to. Day after day he labored at work with a never ceasing assiduity; so intent indeed was he upon the subject that it was the theme even of his dreams, and he returned at break of day each morning to his palette and brush, with a fevered brow and trembling hand. He scarcely partook of food at all; a monomania seemed to have seized upon him, and he could think of nothing, see nothing, but the work in which his whole soul was engaged.

One day, after sitting long and silently, regarding his unfinished work with an expression of disappointment, and now, for the first time, doubting his own ability as to being able to complete his picture, either so as to satisfy himself or his noble patron, he felt almost like giving up in despair. It was the expression of the face that chiefly annoyed and puzzled him. He could faintly conceive of what was wanting, but with all his ingenuity he could not produce it—all his efforts were futile; he was dejected, discouraged, miserable. While he was thus occupied, striving to devise some means whereby to gain fresh inspiration, suddenly he was aroused by a knock at his door, which he opened, and discovered a street-beggar.

The artist started back with an unguessed exclamation of surprise. He was confounded, for in the features of the mendicant he beheld the very expression and face he wanted. It seemed to him as though Providence had sent the beggar at that precise moment to answer his want—to supply the necessary inspiration that would enable him to complete the work.

"What would you with me?" asked the painter, regaining his breath.

"Alms, master, alms!"

"You are really poor and needy?" continued the artist.

"Master, I am starving!"

"I will feed you; come in," said the painter, kindly.

"But my children?"

"Shall be taken care of, too, if you serve me as I direct."

"I will do anything."

"Then sit down, and I will tell you what I shall require of you."

"What, here?"

"Yes it is here that I shall want you to serve me," answered the artist.

"But first give me food for my wife and children," said the beggar.

"True, that must be attended to. Here is gold."

"Oh, master, it is too much. I dare not take so large a sum!"

"Take it, and away. Meet me here at daybreak to-morrow."

"I will be here at the hour," replied the mendicant, hurrying away.

A new life was infused into the breast of the artist. He regarded his picture with renewed interest, and filled in some portions of detail with a dashing hand, humming the while a gay air, as he alternately gave a few touches, and then retreated from the canvas, regarding carefully the effect produced. He retired to his couch, and for the first time since his picture was commenced, he slept soundly and in peace.

With the morning light came the beggar once more, faithful to his promise, and refreshed by sleep and the joy of having fed his hungry ones at home. He was welcomed with an eagerness that he could not account for in his humble powers of mind. His face was even more so than the painter desired it should be, than it had seemed on the previous day; it had just that calm, self-sacrificing and peaceful expression that the artist had so struggled to produce on the canvas. Explaining to the man in plain language the purpose of his coming, the beggar was bound by cords, and laid out, after the precise manner that Christ was pictured on Calvary.

The artist impatiently seized his brush; he had secured the very arrangement he required, and the assistance thus rendered by the bound mendicant. The picture grew again; the artist grew calmer, and he applied to his work with a new vigor and confidence.

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## RATES OF POSTAGE.

### IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so much of the first section of an Act entitled "an Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved February 23, 1861, as relates to sealed packages containing other than printed or written matter, including money packages, be and the same is hereby so amended as to require that such packages shall be rated by weight, and charged the rates of letter postage.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of said Act be amended as follows, to wit: That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows to wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper, published weekly, shall be ten cents per quarter; papers, published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers, published six times a week, six times that amount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces, there shall be charged on each additional ounce, in addition to the foregoing rates: On those published once a week, five cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty five cents per ounce per quarter. And periodicals published oftener than bi-monthly shall be charged as newspapers. And other periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate States, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce two and a half cents additional; if published semi-monthly, double that amount. And periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unless paid at the office where published. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be pre-paid by stamps, or otherwise, at the Postmaster-General's direct; and books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mail matter and shall be charged with postage, to be pre-paid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance. And upon all newspapers, periodical and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates. The publishers of newspapers or periodicals within the Confederate States, may send and receive to and from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication free of postage. All newspapers unsealed, circulars, or other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post office, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent each.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the above recited Act be and the same is hereby so amended as to authorize the Postmaster-General to provide and furnish ten cent stamps and stamped envelopes; and that the provisions, restrictions and penalties prescribed by said section of said Act, for violations of the same, in relation to two, five and twenty cent stamps and stamped envelopes, shall, in all respects, apply to the denomination of stamps and stamped envelopes herein provided for.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso contained in the fifth section of the said Act, be so amended as to extend to the Chief of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureau of the Post Office Department, the privilege therein conferred upon the Postmaster-General, his Chief Clerk, and the Assistant Postmaster-General, of the Post Office Department, of transmitting through the mails, one copy of postage, and letters, packages of correspondence, subject to the restrictions and penalties prescribed by the said proviso; and that this act take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

HOWELL COBB,  
President of the Congress.  
Approved May 13, 1861.  
JEFF. DAVIS.

## MISQUOTATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

No book is quoted so frequently as the Bible. And apposite and correct quotations from it add beauty to editorial or essay, speech or sermon; in short, to any literary production whatever. A misquotation from it not only shocks the sensibilities of the accurate scholar, but impairs the effect of all the thoughts that are affected with it. Even if the idea embodied in the quotation is preserved with the utmost exactness, and departure from verbal accuracy is always disagreeable.

Sometimes we hear quotations made from the Bible, which have not even a verbal similitude to the passage of Scripture. "God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb," is such a quotation, but the error has been so frequently exposed that few now ascribe the sentence to any other than its real author—Stern. Misquotations preserving some shadow of resemblance to the language of God's word, are quite numerous, and are often made.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child," has been quoted by many a good woman as scriptural authority for the chastisement of unruly children. An approximation to it may be found in Proverbs xii. 24—"He that spareth the rod hateth his son."

"As the tree falls so it lies," is frequently cited in discussions with Universalists, in connection with texts proving the unalterable condition of man after death. The true reading is "If the tree fall toward the South, or toward the North, in the place where the tree falleth there shall it lie."—Eccle. xi. 3.

In the prayers offered in social meetings, we often hear—"Thou hast said, where two or three are gathered together in my name there I am in the midst of them, and that to bless them." The last clause of the sentence is a very scriptural inference from the preceding clause, but it was not said by Christ.

None are more liable to misquote the Bible than those who have the most frequent occasion to quote it. Intimate familiarity with the thought, does not always ensure an exact recollection of the words.

The true and only remedy for this misquotation, is never to cite a passage—certainly never in writing—without verifying it by turning up the passage, and copying it directly from the book. A rigid adherence to this rule will save many mortifying blunders. It has saved the writer from one, in the preparation of this very article.

## REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Hall's Journal of Health says: There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fail of high advantage.

1. The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water and a stiffbrush.

2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round, during the day time only.

3. By means of ripe fruit and berries coarse bread and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours.

4. Under all circumstances, keep the feet always clean, dry and warm.

5. It is most indispensable to have the fullest plenty of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep, in a clean, light, well-aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.

6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two every afternoon, rain or shine, in the open air, in some form of interesting, exhilarating and unwearying exercise. Walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.

7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefited or injured one is no rule for another. This eighth item is of universal application.

9. Take but a teaspoonful of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that be hot.

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread of corn, rye or wheat—to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries in their natural state—and to fresh lean meats, broiled or roasted as meat is easier of digestion than vegetable. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy bread, corns, starches, and greasy food in general aggravate dyspepsia by their constipating tendencies.

11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to occasion no discomfort whatever.

12. Constantly aim to direct the mind

## LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

The greatest treat of the week are Dr. Russell's letters from Savannah and Montgomery, dated first and fourth of May, especially the one from Montgomery. Since their publication the feeling has been decidedly in favor of the South, and it is said with much truth, that the behavior of the Confederate States is much more civilized and seemly than that of the North. I don't like to be presumptuous nor to appear dictatorial, but this I may say with safety, that the North are heaping too much stress on England's dislike to slavery, and if they think we are going to hob-nob with a people who are laying every restriction on our commerce they can, by their Morrill (or in Morrill) tariffs, they are very much mistaken, particularly so when their Minister to Russia, speaking at a Union breakfast in Paris, on Wednesday, threatened us with a Franco-American invasion "if our flag becomes associated with the black flag of the South." I refer you to Tuesday's doings in our House of Commons with pleasure.

But to return to Mr. Clay's speech in Paris, which completely throws his important letter to the *Times* into the shade. It might be well that, instead of asking, he might answer a few questions this time, such as: Who authorized him to threaten England with the vengeance of the North? Is he sure that the French will not acknowledge this "black flag"? And lastly, let us ask him if he thinks that he was complimenting the French nation when he reminded them that we sent one of their blackguards to St. Helena? To drop the inquisitive, let me tell Mr. Clay that we can tar and feather here, and that, unless he changes his tune, he had better return home via Havre.

A notice has just been posted in the room to the effect that letters for the seceded States can be registered, which will secure the delivery of my correspondence.

Many people look for something exciting per Africa. V. I. S.

ARMY BEVERAGES.—It has been discovered by experience that soldiers on field and camp duty require some cheering beverage, and since it has been ascertained that alcoholic beverages are injurious, the question arises, "What can be substituted for them?" We have very useful and practical information on this head from Colonel Dawes, an experienced Indian officer. He recommends that coffee and tea should take the place of liquor, and says "care should be taken to have good coffee and tea provided regularly in each troop and company and every man should have some offered to him, the first thing in the morning, before doing duty, and also some in the evening. When properly managed, this practice is alike beneficial to health and morals." A very distinguished surgeon in the Indian army states that from long experience in tropical climates, with soldiers in barracks and in the field, he observed that "a cup of warm coffee taken in the morning ended to prevent sickness."

During the Crimean war, it was found that when the soldiers obtained warm coffee they sustained fatigue, and were comparatively healthy; but when they were in the trenches, and could not get warm tea or coffee, they were very subject to dysentery.

COTTON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.—We have been shown a letter from a gentleman of Columbia, Mississippi, to his relative in this city, in which he says, cotton is being everywhere eagerly subscribed to the Confederate States loan, by almost every planter in that portion of Mississippi, in amounts from twenty-five to four hundred bales.

At a meeting in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., the home of Vice-President Stevens, which was addressed by that gentleman on the 8th instant, about two thousand bales were subscribed, and it was announced that at least one thousand more would be subscribed. The same spirit animates the people of every cotton-growing county in Georgia. Col. Leonidas A. Jordan, of Bibb county, has subscribed thousand bales.

The citizens of Marengo county Alabama, met at the county site recently and subscribed 3,500 bales of cotton for the use of the Confederate States. At ten cents a pound this will amount to \$175,000. If every county in Alabama does as well, she will furnish nearly \$10,000 for the use of the Government.

A number of the planters of Brazoria county have signed an agreement to loan half of their coming crop of cotton to the Confederate States treasury.

The indications are that a very heavy subscription of cotton will be made in the cotton-growing States, amounting to 2,000,000 bales or more. This will give our Government more than \$700,000,000 with which to prosecute our war for independence.

Why should a few be cheerful? Because it always has a merry thought (a bone).

The pleasantest thing in the world is pleasant thoughts, and the greatest life is to have as many of them as possible.

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THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.—The *Christian advocate* says that a gentleman who recently came from the North to Virginia states that one of the peculiar characteristics of the Northern war sentiment is the variety of opinions touching the occasion for assailing the South. Some are for it as necessary to defend the Capital; some as an atonement measure; some as assenting to secure the establishment of a strong Government, and some are disposed to fight because out of employment. That the masses are not united in a definite and well understood purpose, is evident. The leaders and wire-workers, however, understand pretty well the annual monetary value of the South to the North. We should be able to indulge in some hope of a speedy peace if only wounded pride and abolition sentiment required to be mollified. But commerce is a practical matter, and the commerce of the North is embarked in a struggle for life and death. If the South maintains its independence, the North loses forever its commercial ascendancy. In our opinion, it equally loses it, even if it could succeed in subjugating the South. Our only hope is that, by some returning glimpse of reason, it may discern that it will cost more to be ruined by carrying on the war, than to be ruined by consenting to peace. Certainly; when it strikes the nail once in a cool state of mind, it will find that peace is its interest.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CARE FOR THE CHILDREN.—Said a celebrated German professor: "Whenever I appear before my pupils, I feel like making a most respectful bow, and that I ought to pay them my respects." "Why?" asked a friend. "Because I see before me the men of the State and the age." Let no good man overlook a child. The man who loves his country, let him live for the children. The Christian who loves the Church, let him love those of whom it was said, "O such is the kingdom of Heaven." If the Church secure and consecrate the great future to Christ and his glory, let her gather in the children, let the Sabbath-school teacher go to his work, every time rising higher and higher, and blessing God for the privilege. Christian reader, how is it in the Sabbath school connected with your church? Go to the superintendent, and he will tell you, "We are in want of teachers." He needs you there. Stop not at dignity, the day of small things; the work is great as eternity itself. If you are wanted to teach the children, to train them for the future, thank God for the honor.

BEAUTIFUL IDEAS.—In the mountains of Tyrol, it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bedtime and sing their national songs until they hear their husbands, fathers and brother answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen awhile for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well-known voice comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home that sing to cheer him; and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind together those humble dwellers by the sea!

LIGHT AND HEAT.—The brilliant appearances of the aurora are attributed by Professor Tyndall to the presence of nitrogen in the atmosphere. The